

Audit

Report



**GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM RECEIVER COMPLIANCE
WITH YEAR 2000 REQUIREMENTS**

Report No. 99-063

December 31, 1998

**Office of the Inspector General
Department of Defense**

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OAIG-AUD (ATTN: AFTS Audit Suggestions)
Inspector General, Department of Defense
400 Army Navy Drive (Room 801)
Arlington, VA 22202-2884

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Acronyms

ADUSD	Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
ASD (C3I)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence)
GPS	Global Positioning System
Y2K	Year 2000

December 31, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMMAND,
CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS, AND
INTELLIGENCE)

SUBJECT Audit Report on Global Positioning System Receiver Compliance with Year
2000 Requirements (Report No 99-063)

We are providing this report for review and comment We considered
management comments on a draft of this report in preparing the final report

DoD Directive 7650.3 requires that all recommendations be resolved promptly.
As a result of management comments, we deleted draft Recommendations 1 and 2. We
request that the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and
Intelligence) reconsider his position on the remaining recommendation and provide
additional comments on the final report by February 1, 1999.

We appreciate the courtesies extended to the audit staff Questions on the audit
should be directed to Mr Robert M Murrell at (703) 604-9210 (DSN 664-9210)
(rmurrell@dodig.osd.mil) or Mr Young J Jin at (703) 604-9272 (DSN 664-9272)
(yjin@dodig.osd.mil). See Appendix E for the report distribution The audit team
members are listed inside the back cover.



Robert J. Lieberman
Assistant Inspector General
for Auditing

Office of the Inspector General, DoD

Report No. 99-063

(Project No. 8CC-0045)

December 31, 1998

Global Positioning System Receiver Compliance with Year 2000 Requirements

Executive Summary

Introduction. This is one in a series of reports being issued by the Inspector General, DoD, in accordance with an informal partnership with the Chief Information Officer, DoD, to monitor DoD efforts to address the year 2000 computing challenge. For a listing of audit projects addressing the issue, see the year 2000 webpage on the IGnet at <http://www.ignet.gov>

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a worldwide, satellite-based radio navigation system developed by DoD. The system is able to show a user's position on or above the earth with great precision, regardless of weather conditions. Dates and times are important to GPS receivers. The receivers determine a position by comparing the time generated by an internal clock to the times received from the fleet of GPS satellites. The difference between the times is used by the receiver to compute its distance from the satellite and hence compute its location.

In February 1998, the Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Space Systems and Architectures) issued a memorandum, "Global Positioning System Year 2000 Compliance," tasking the GPS Joint Program Office (program office) to assess the Y2K compliance status of all DoD GPS receivers. The Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense also directed organizations that have procured non-validated receivers from sources other than the program office to provide the program office with the Year 2000 compliance status of those receivers by April 30, 1998.

Objectives. The overall audit objective was to determine whether GPS components comply with Year 2000 requirements. Specifically, we determined whether the GPS receivers were Year 2000-compliant.

Results. The GPS program office had not completed the inventory and Year 2000 assessment of non-validated GPS receivers procured directly by DoD organizations, civilian Federal agencies, Defense contractors, and allied nations. The delay was partially caused by lack of cooperation by many of those organizations. In addition, DoD has not done enough to mitigate risk by testing commercial receivers. As a result, systematic distribution of information on Y2K compliance of the equipment to users has been hampered, increasing the risk of mission disruption.

Summary of Recommendations. We recommend that the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) direct the GPS joint program office, in coordination with the U S Coast Guard, to conduct Y2K testing on all non-validated GPS receivers.

Management Comments. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) concurred with our finding. In addition, the Assistant Secretary stated that the visibility that our draft report brought to this specific GPS issue should in itself help accelerate its timely resolution. However, the Assistant Secretary did not concur with our initial recommendations because he did not believe they would be effective in achieving the objective of ensuring Y2K compliance of GPS receivers.

Audit Response. During the audit, both the program office and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) took action to acquire Y2K status information on non-validated GPS receivers. Those efforts are still in progress. Based on management comments and further consideration, we deleted two draft recommendations. However, we continue to believe that the DoD needs to take an aggressive posture on testing to verify Y2K compliance on commercial receivers used in the mission-critical GPS system. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) comments were not responsive on that point. We request that the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) reconsider his position on the recommendation and provide additional comments in its response to the final report by February 1, 1999.

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Background

The year 2000 (Y2K) problem is the term most often used to describe the potential failure of information technology systems to process or perform date-related functions before, on, or after the turn of the century. The Y2K problem is rooted in the way that automated information systems record and compute dates. For the past several decades, information systems have typically used two digits to represent the year, such as "98" for 1998, to conserve electronic data storage space and to reduce operating costs. With the two-digit format, however, the Year 2000 is indistinguishable from 1900. As a result of the ambiguity, computers and associated system and application programs that use dates to calculate, compare, or sort could generate incorrect results when working with years following 1999. Calculation of Year 2000 dates is further complicated because the Year 2000 is a leap year, the first century leap year since 1600. The computer systems and applications must also recognize February 29, 2000, as a valid date.

Because of the potential failure of computers to run or function throughout the Government, the President issued an Executive Order, "Year 2000 Conversion," February 4, 1998, making it policy that Federal agencies ensure that no critical Federal program experiences disruption because of the Y2K problem and that the head of each agency ensures that efforts to address the Y2K problem receive the highest priority attention in the agency.

DoD Year 2000 Management Strategy. In his role as the DoD Chief Information Officer, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) issued the "DoD Y2K Management Plan" (DoD Management Plan) in April 1997. The DoD Management Plan provides the overall DoD strategy and guidance for inventorying, prioritizing, fixing, or retiring systems, and monitoring progress. The DoD Management Plan states that the DoD Chief Information Officer has overall responsibility for overseeing the DoD solution to the Y2K problem. Also the DoD Management Plan makes the DoD Components responsible for implementing the five-phase Year 2000 management process. The DoD Management Plan includes a description of the five-phase Year 2000 management process. The DoD Management Plan, For Signature Draft Version 2.0, June 1998, accelerates the target completion dates for the renovation, validation, and implementation phases. The new target completion date for implementation of mission-critical systems is December 31, 1998.

The Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Year 2000 Compliance," August 7, 1998. The memorandum stated that DoD is making insufficient progress in its efforts to solve its Y2K computer problem, which the Secretary of Defense termed a critical national security issue.

The Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Year 2000 Verification of National Security Capabilities," August 24, 1998. The memorandum directed that each principal staff assistant of the Office of Secretary of Defense must verify that all functions under his or her purview will continue unaffected by Y2K issues. Plans for Y2K related end-to-end testing of each process within each functional area must be provided to the Deputy Secretary of Defense by the designated principal staff assistant by November 1, 1998. The testing activities and facilities of the military Services will be used to the fullest extent possible. The principal

staff assistant for command, control, and communications functions is the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence)

Global Positioning System. The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a worldwide, satellite-based radio navigation system that is able to show a user's position on or above the earth with great precision, regardless of weather conditions. It was developed by DoD starting in 1978, with the goal of eventual replacement of existing navigational systems, including the land based LORAN [Long-Range Navigation] and VOR [Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range] systems. With its real-time accuracy of positioning users to within a few feet, GPS is credited with revolutionizing areas from land surveying to search and rescue. In fact, it is often referred to as the system that has taken the "search" out of search and rescue, as demonstrated in 1995 during the rescue of Air Force Capt Scott O'Grady in Bosnia

Congressional Mandate on the Use of GPS. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994, directed that after September 30, 2000, funds may not be obligated to modify or procure any DoD aircraft, ship, armored vehicle, or indirect-fire weapon system that is not equipped with a GPS receiver.

DoD Management of the GPS Program. The GPS program is managed by the GPS Joint Program Office (program office), Space and Missile Systems Center, Los Angeles Air Force Base, CA. The GPS program office is a multi-Service, multi-national organization, which conducts development and acquisition, and sustains all GPS segments. GPS has three segments, the space segment, the control segment, and the user segment. The space segment consists of 24 satellites, each in its own orbit 11,000 nautical miles above the Earth. The control segment consists of five ground stations located around the world that monitor the satellites to ensure they are working properly. The user segment consists of receivers, which anyone can hold in their hand, or mount in a car, tank, or aircraft

Military Use of GPS. First showcased during Operation Desert Storm, GPS became the source for precise and accurate targeting information for the Tomahawk cruise missile, Joint Direct Attack Munitions, Army Tactical Missile System, and Joint Standoff Weapon. The military's growing dependence on GPS-guided smart bombs has heightened DoD concerns about the vulnerability of the navigation system to the Y2K problem. DoD plans for all military aircraft to use GPS for navigation by Year 2000. By the year 2000, DoD estimates that approximately 17,000 U S. military aircraft are expected to be equipped with GPS receivers, and about 100,000 portable receivers will be in use by U S. ground forces and military vehicles. DoD organizations, civilian Federal agencies, Defense contractors, and allied nations have bought about 128,000 GPS receivers, with a total estimated value of \$291 million, through the GPS program office as of August 1998. DoD organizations, civilian Federal agencies, Defense contractors, and allied nations plan to buy more than 47,000 additional GPS receivers with a total estimated cost of \$167 million between 1999 and 2004

Civilian Use of GPS. The DoD has operated the GPS from its inception. It was obvious, however, that GPS would also have civilian uses as a precision navigation system. After Soviet forces shot down Korean Airline Flight 007 in 1983, President Reagan directed that the GPS, operated by the DoD, be made available for international use. Reaching far beyond military applications, the GPS satellites

today provide navigational information to commercial aircraft, ships at sea, hikers, rental car customers, and anyone else equipped with a GPS receiver. Civilian navigation services are operated by the Department of Transportation through the U.S. Coast Guard. For military security reasons, navigational accuracy is intentionally reduced for civilian use. However, in March 1996, President Clinton announced that the Government would remove military restrictions from GPS technology within the next decade. This announcement was intended to terminate the current practice of degrading civil GPS signals, thus providing better signals for commercial and civilian users of GPS.

GPS Receivers. DoD organizations, civilian Federal agencies, Defense contractors, and allied nations procure GPS receivers either through the GPS program office or directly from industry. A significant fraction of these organizations' total GPS receivers has been procured directly from industry.

GPS Receiver Time Sensitivity. Dates and times are important to GPS receivers. The receivers determine a position by comparing the time generated by an internal clock to the times received from the fleet of GPS satellites. The difference between the times is used by the receiver to compute its distance from the satellite and hence compute its latitude and longitude. If the time and date generated by receivers are wrong, the position estimates will be widely inaccurate.

GPS End of Week Rollover Issue. The "End of Week" rollover issue is a problem that occurs every 20 years and may impact GPS receivers. GPS system time, which counts weeks from week number zero to week number 1023, started on midnight January 5/6, 1980. On midnight August 21/22, 1999, the GPS week will roll over from week 1023 back to week 0. This could be interpreted as an invalid date by the receivers. On August 22, 1999, many GPS receivers will erroneously conclude that it is January 6, 1980, August 23 will become January 7, and so on. Accuracy of navigation may be severely affected. As of April 15, 1998, DoD determined that all GPS satellites, support systems, and all program office procured receivers are End of Week-rollover compliant.

GPS Y2K Issue. The GPS Y2K problem is threefold and reflects the three components of the navigation system—the space segment, the ground control segment, and the user segment. The GPS program office analyzed GPS satellite and satellite support systems, evaluated ground control systems, tested GPS receivers procured from the program office, and identified cost and schedules for corrective actions.

- The GPS space segment is ready for the year 2000, and all GPS satellites are Y2K-compliant. Some satellite support systems are not Y2K-compliant, but are scheduled for repair or replacement by December 1998.
- GPS ground control systems, which mostly consist of legacy systems, are not Y2K-compliant. However, a system-wide assessment of the problem has been completed and all corrective actions are scheduled to be implemented by December 31, 1998.

- The program office determined that all receivers procured through the program office are Y2K-compliant. However, not all receivers were procured through the program office and all models require assessment.

Objectives

The overall audit objective was to determine whether the GPS components comply with Y2K requirements. Specifically, we determined whether GPS receivers were Y2K-compliant. We did not review the management control program related to the overall audit objective because DoD recognized the Y2K issue as a material management control weakness area in the FY 1997 Annual Statement of Assurance. See Appendix A for a discussion of the audit scope, methodology, and prior audit coverage.

Y2K Assessment of Global Positioning System Receivers

The GPS program office had not completed the inventory and the Y2K assessment of GPS receivers procured directly (without validation by the program office) by DoD organizations, civilian Federal agencies, Defense contractors, and allied nations. This occurred because a significant number of the organizations did not respond to a GPS program office request to provide Y2K compliance status of the non-validated receivers. As of September 25, 1998, only 81 of 253 organizations had responded to information requests. In addition, DoD has not done enough to mitigate risk by testing commercial GPS receivers. As a result, systematic distribution of information on Y2K compliance of the equipment to users has been hampered, increasing the risk of mission disruption.

Guidance for Y2K Assessment of DoD GPS Receivers

The Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (ADUSD) (Space Systems and Architectures) memorandum, "Global Positioning System Year 2000 Compliance," February 1998, tasked the GPS program office, to assess the Y2K compliance status of all GPS receivers used by DoD. The ADUSD also directed the DoD organizations, civilian Federal agencies, Defense contractors, and allied nations that procure receivers not validated by the program office to provide the program office with Y2K status of those receivers by April 30, 1998. Specifically, ADUSD directed those organizations to provide the GPS program office with the following information:

- identification of GPS receiver type(s),
- Y2K compliance status of GPS receivers,
- if not currently compliant, the plan and schedule to reach compliance, and
- the amount of funds expended or budgeted to assess compliance and implement required fixes

Y2K Assessment of GPS Receivers

DoD organizations, civilian Federal agencies, Defense contractors, and allied nations can buy 15 different types of validated, Y2K-compliant GPS receivers through the GPS program office. However, they can directly purchase receivers not validated by the program office by meeting Congressional exemption criteria or by obtaining waivers from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control,

Communications, and Intelligence) (ASD (C3I)) A significant number of GPS receivers have been procured directly from industry using the waivers and the exemptions

Congressional Direction on Development of GPS Receivers. Pursuant to the FY 1986 Appropriations Conference, Congress directed DoD not to develop GPS receivers outside the sponsorship, direction, and coordination of the GPS program office. However, Congress authorized exemption for independent development of GPS receivers to organizations with special use requirements for GPS, such as range, advance technology, mapping, special forces, and classified applications.

Waiver to Procure Non-program office Validated Receivers. ASD (C3I) memorandum, "Navstar GPS User Equipment," August 19, 1987, required that programs that do not meet the special use exemption authorized by congressional guidance would not be initiated until detailed justification is provided and approval had been received from ASD (C3I). In addition, the ASD (C3I) memorandum, "Development, Procurement and Employment of DoD GPS User Equipment," April 30, 1992, required that, except for Congressional exemptions, DoD develop and procure all DoD common user equipment through the GPS program office. Waiver requests for special applications were to be submitted to ASD (C3I). ASD (C3I) would consider waiver requests for use of commercial Standard Positioning Services user equipment in specific application categories not involving combat operations, which did not require direct military Precise Positioning Services accuracy. There have been 39 GPS receiver waivers granted to Army, Navy, Air Force, National Guard Bureau, Defense Evaluation Support Activity, and Defense Mapping Agency, between August 1990 and November 1997. The audit identified at least 11,991 non-validated receivers that these organizations were authorized to procure (see Appendix B).

Y2K Assessment and Testing. As of September 25, 1998, the GPS program office had not completed the inventory and the Y2K assessment of those non-validated GPS receivers procured directly with the waivers or exemptions as directed by ADUSD (Space Systems and Architectures). Although there are over 70 GPS receiver manufacturers with several hundred GPS receiver models, the GPS program office Y2K testing database only contained Y2K testing results of 49 GPS receiver models procured outside of the program office. The testing was performed by four DoD testing centers including the 746th Test squadron, Holomon Air Force Base; Naval Research and Development Center, San Diego; Naval Research Laboratory, Washington D.C., and Electronic Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca. However, those receiver models tested are standalone models and were not tested for Y2K interface with other system components. In addition, the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, developed a list of GPS receiver manufacturers and their addresses. However, the Coast Guard had not performed Y2K testing of GPS receiver models. Instead, they were asking GPS users to contact the manufacturers directly to inquire about status of Y2K compliance (see Appendix D)

Status of Organizations Response to GPS Program Office

A significant number of organizations did not acknowledge the ADUSD direction and did not respond to the GPS program office request to provide Y2K compliance status of the non-validated receivers. Nor did the GPS program office make sufficient efforts to obtain the required responses. As of August 21, 1998, only 72 of 253 organizations had responded to the GPS program office as shown in table 1.

Table 1. Organizations responding on Y2K Status of Receivers As of August 21, 1998

Component	Organizations with Waivers Granted	Organizations Responding	Organizations Not Responding
Army	71	25	46
Navy	53	11	42
Air Force	95	26	69
Marine Corps	5	2	3
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency	1	1	0
Defense Information Systems Agency	1	1	0
Defense Intelligence Agency	1	0	1
Defense Special Weapons Agency	1	1	0
National Imagery and Mapping Agency	1	1	0
National Security Agency	2	0	2
U.S. Special Operations Command	1	1	0
Contractors	13	2	11
Federal Agencies	7	1	6
Allied Nations	1	0	1
TOTAL	253	72	181¹

¹ Appendix C lists delinquent organizations that did not respond to GPS program office

During our audit, the GPS program office proactively issued a follow-up memorandum on August 11, 1998, to urge immediate response by those organizations that had not replied to the initial ADUSD memorandum. The memorandum stated that the GPS program office would consider those organizations as potentially non Y2K-compliant for GPS Y2K readiness if it does not receive responses by September 25, 1998. However, this letter was still insufficient to solicit responses from those delinquent organizations (see table 2) and we advised the Office of the ASD (C3I) on August 28, 1998, that higher-level management intervention was needed.

**Table 2. Additional Organizations responding on Y2K Status of Receivers
As of September 25, 1998**

Component	Non responding Organizations As of August 21 1998	Additional Organizations Responding as of September 25, 1998	Remaining Organizations Still Not Responding
Army	46	0	46
Navy	42	0	42
Air Force	69	8	61
Marine Corps	3	0	3
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency	0	0	0
Defense Information Systems Agency	0	0	0
Defense Intelligence Agency	1	0	1
Defense Special Weapons Agency	0	0	0
National Imagery and Mapping Agency	0	0	0
National Security Agency	2	0	2
U.S. Special Operations Command	0	0	0
Contractors	11	1	10
Federal Agencies	6	0	6
Allied Nations	1	0	1
TOTAL	181	9	172

Action Taken by Management

Although the Assistant Inspector General for Auditing briefed the audit results to the Deputy Chief Information Officer and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Chief Information Officer Policy and Implementation) on August 28, 1998, and the draft of this report was issued on September 30, 1998, the Office of the ASD (C3I) tasked the Defense Components on November 9, 1998, to gather the required information from delinquent organizations. As of December 17, 1998, Defense Components still had not provided the information to the Office of the ASD (C3I) because they were still in the process of gathering and compiling the information.

Summary

A significant number of GPS receivers used by DoD organizations, civilian Federal agencies, Defense contractors, and allied nations for military aircraft, ground forces, military vehicles, Navy ships, and other military navigation purposes remain untested and unassessed for Y2K compliance. Those organizations run the risk of equipment failure and mission disruption unless there is greater cooperation with the program office.

Management Comments on the Finding

The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Space Systems) concurred with our finding that the GPS joint program office had not completed the inventory and Y2K assessment of all GPS receivers procured directly. In addition, the Deputy Assistant Secretary stated that the visibility that our draft report brought to this specific GPS issue should in itself help accelerate its timely resolution; and, as a result of our audit, the DoD Y2K office had tasked the Services through their Y2K organizations to collect and report the information identified in our draft report. The Deputy Assistant Secretary further stated that since they were still in the process of gathering and compiling that information, it would be provided to us in a follow-on letter.

Recommendations, Management Comments, and Audit Response

Deleted Recommendations. As result of management comments and further consideration, we deleted Draft Recommendations 1. and 2. Draft Recommendation 3 has become the final report Recommendation.

We recommend that the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) direct the GPS joint program office, in coordination with the U.S. Coast Guard, to conduct Y2K testing on all GPS receivers not yet validated by the GPS joint program office.

Management Comments. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Space Systems) did not concur with the recommendation because he did not believe the recommendation provided an effective solution to achieving the objective of ensuring Y2K compliance of GPS receivers. The Deputy Assistant Secretary stated that the recommendation greatly expands the U S Government's GPS Y2K responsibilities to include commercial products, raises questions about potential liabilities, and requires expenditure of DoD resources that currently are not available in the GPS program office

Audit Response. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Space Systems) comments are not responsive. The management position is unclear. While the comments indicate nonconcurrence, they also state that the feasibility and implication of the recommendation are still under review. The comments infer a shared concern about the reliability of unverified Y2K compliance data, but offer no alternative to our recommendation

Since GPS is a mission-critical system, we believe DoD should take an aggressive posture on receiver testing in accordance with the general intent of the Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Year 2000 Verification of National Security Capabilities," August 24, 1998. If suppliers are unable or unwilling to provide fully credible status information, we see no choice but DoD testing

Concerns about testing capacity and resources should be minimal. As described in page 6 of this report, some GPS receiver Y2K testing has already been performed by four DoD testing centers. DoD GPS users should use these testing centers to the fullest extent. In addition, we identified an additional GPS receiver Y2K testing capability located at Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Maryland. We request that the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) reconsider his position on the recommendation and provide additional comments in response to the final report

Appendix A. Audit Process

This is one in a series of reports being issued by the Inspector General, DoD, in accordance with an informal partnership with the Chief Information Officer, DoD, to monitor DoD efforts to address the Y2K computing challenge. For a listing of audit projects addressing the issue, see the Y2K web page on the IGnet at <<http://www.ignet.gov>>

Scope

We reviewed and evaluated the progress of the GPS program office in the Y2K assessment of non-program office validated GPS receivers procured directly by DoD organizations, civilian Federal agencies, Defense contractors, and allied nations. We met with GPS program office personnel to obtain Y2K compliance status of the receivers not validated by the GPS program office. Through those meetings and information provided by program office personnel, we developed the list of 253 organizations that were requested to respond to the data call for the status of GPS receiver Y2K compliance, identified 181 delinquent organizations that had not responded, assessed Y2K compliance receiver status from organizations that responded to the data call, and developed a list of the GPS receiver manufacturers.

DoD-Wide Corporate Level Government Performance and Results Act

Goals. In response to the Government Performance Results Act, the Department of Defense has established 6 DoD-wide corporate-level performance objectives and 14 goals for meeting the objectives. This report pertains to achievement of the following objective and goal.

- **Objective:** Prepare now for an uncertain future. Goal. Pursue a focused modernization effort that maintains U S qualitative superiority in key war fighting capabilities (**DoD-3**)

DoD Functional Area Reform Goals. Most major DoD functional areas have also established performance improvement reform objectives and goals. This report pertains to achievement of the following functional area objectives and goals

- **Information Technology Management Functional Area.**
Objective: Become a mission partner Goal. Serve mission information users as customers. (**ITM-1.2**)
- **Information Technology Management Functional Area.**
Objective: Provide services that satisfy customer information needs
Goal: Modernize and integrate DoD information infrastructure (**ITM-2.2**)
- **Information Technology Management Functional Area.**
Objective: Provide services that satisfy customer information needs
Goal: Upgrade technology base (**ITM-2.3**)

General Accounting Office High-Risk Area. In its identification of risk areas, the General Accounting Office has specifically designated risk in resolution of the Y2K problem as high. This report provides coverage of that problem and of the overall Information Management and Technology high-risk area.

Methodology

Audit Type, Dates, and Standards. We performed this program audit from July 1998 to September 1998, in accordance with auditing standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, as implemented by the Inspector General, DoD. We did not use computer-processed data for this audit.

Contacts During the Audit. We visited or contacted individuals and organizations within DoD. Further details are available upon request.

Management Control Program. We did not review the management control program related to the overall audit objective because DoD recognized the Y2K issue as a material management control weakness area in the FY 1997 Annual Statement of Assurance.

Summary of Prior Audits and Other Reviews

The General Accounting Office and the Inspector General, DoD, have conducted multiple reviews related to Y2K issues. General Accounting Office reports can be accessed over the Internet at <<http://www.gao.gov>>. Inspector General, DoD, reports can be accessed over the Internet at <<http://www.dodig.osd.mil>>. None of the previous reviews related to the Global Positioning System.

Appendix B. Waivers for GPS Receivers

Waiver Date	Waived by	Waived to	Waived Receivers Used For	Quantity
8/22/90	ASD (C3I)	Army	Small, Lightweight GPS for Desert Shield Forces	1000
11/13/90	ASD (C3I)	Army	Small, Lightweight GPS for Desert Shield Forces	2500
11/21/90	ASD (C3I)	Navy	Small, Lightweight GPS for Desert Shield Forces	200
12/4/90	ASD (C3I)	Army	Small, Lightweight GPS for Desert Shield Forces	4735
3/21/91	ASD (C3I)	Navy	Small, Lightweight for Post Desert Storm Forces	100
7/31/91	ASD (C3I)	Navy	Advanced Interdiction Weapon System	Not Specified
8/6/91	ASD (C3I)	Navy	P-3 aircraft to support anti-drug operations	100
9/6/91	ASD (C3I)	NGB	NGB (National Guard Bureau) Counterdrug Operation	469
2/10/92	ASD (C3I)	Navy	Commercial Portable GPS for Test and Evaluation	15
7/27/92	ASD (C3I)	Air Force	T45 Aircraft	Not Specified
8/28/92	ASD (C3I)	Navy	Persian Gulf Operation	Not Specified
9/9/92	ASD (C3I)	DMA	DMA (Defense Mapping Agency) Data collection evaluation effort	1
10/7/92	ASD (C3I)	Navy	GPS C/A-code differential systems	3
12/4/92	ASD (C3I)	Air Force	C130	50
12/9/92	ASD (C3I)	DESA	DESA (Defense Evaluation Support Activity)	25
3/26/93	ASD (C3I)	Air Force	Aircrew survival use	200
7/21/93	ASD (C3I)	Navy	Aviators survival use	445
8/13/93	ASD (C3I)	Navy	Test and evaluation	8
10/25/93	ASD (C3I)	Army	Small lightweight GPS receivers	75
2/24/94	ASD (C3I)	Navy	GPS integrated navigation systems	3
3/24/94	ASD (C3I)	Army	GPS for Tactical Missile Systems	Not Specified
5/20/94	ASD (C3I)	Navy	MX7420 receiver for survey mission	1
9/16/94	ASD (C3I)	Army	SOIC TRIMPACK Receiver	35
11/4/94	ASD (C3I)	Navy	Tomahawk Receiver Unit	5
12/1/94	ASD (C3I)	Navy	T44, TH57, T34 Aircraft	Not Specified
12/7/94	ASD (C3I)	Navy	LC130	Not Specified
12/22/94	ASD (C3I)	Air Force	E4B, KC10, C9	Not Specified
12/27/94	ASD (C3I)	Air Force	T1A Aircraft	Not Specified
2/2/95	ASD (C3I)	Navy	MX7420 receiver for survey mission	1
5/16/95	ASD (C3I)	Air Force	C5, C141, KC135, C12, C18, C20, C21, VC25, T43	Not Specified
6/8/95	ASD (C3I)	Navy	PRC-112 Survival Radios	1000
6/12/95	ASD (C3I)	Army	UH1 & Interim UH60 Aircraft	Not Specified
6/14/95	SAF (AQ)	Air Force	C5, C141 & KC135 Aircraft	Not Specified
6/26/95	ASD (C3I)	Army	Doppler GPS for UH60, CH47 Rotorcraft	Not Specified
10/18/95	ASD (C3I)	Navy	C9, C12, TC18, C20 & EC24 Aircraft	Not Specified
2/13/96	DUSD (S)	Air Force	UV18B, TG 7A & 11A & T41D Aircraft	Not Specified
3/4/96	DUSD (S)	Air Force	PRC-112 Survival Radios	1010
10/6/97	DUSD (S)	Air Force	T43 Aircraft	10
11/4/97	SAF (AQ)	Army	C-17, C-137 Aircraft	Not Specified

Total Number of Waived GPS Receivers

(at least) 11991

Appendix C. Delinquent Organizations

ADVANCED SYSTEMS CONCEPTS DIRECTORATE US ARMY NATICK RD&E CENTER NATICK, MA 01760-5015	ARMY	NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY CODE: 5711 WASHINGTON, DC 20375-5320	NAVY
AFDTA 39 FTS/CAX 601 W CHOCTAWATCHEE AVE, STE 45 EGLIN AFB, FL 32542-5720	AIR FORCE	NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY NRL CODE 7421 WASHINGTON, DC 20375-5000	NAVY
AFDTC/EMSN 501 DELEON ST, STE 101 EGLIN AFB FL 32542-5133	AIR FORCE	NAVAL RESEARCH LAB SPACE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT DEPART CODE 8140 (C4I BRANCH) WASHINGTON, DC 20375-5300	NAVY
AFFTC/PKAA 5 S. WOLFE AVE EDWARDS AFB, CA 93524-1185	AIR FORCE	NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND 2531 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY ARLINGTON, VA 22242-5160	NAVY
AFRL/VSDD (RESPONDED BY 9/25/98) 3550 ABERDEEN AVE SE KIRTLAND AFB, NM 87117-5776	AIR FORCE	NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND, PMS 429G2 2531 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY ARLINGTON, VA 22420-5160	NAVY
AIR ASW ASSAULT AND SPECIAL MISSION BLDG 2272 (IPT), RM 146 PATUXENT RIVER, MD 20670	NAVY	NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER DAHLGREN DIV 17320 DAHLGREN RD CODE G33 DAHLGREN, VA 22448-5100	NAVY
AIR DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS 4920 UNIVERSITY SQUARE HUNTSVILLE, AL 35816	ARMY	NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER DAHLGREN DIVISION 17320 DAHLGREN ROAD DAHLGREN, VA 22448-5100	NAVY
AMSEL-RD-NV-TSOD-TSB-PET 10221 BURBECK RD, STE 430 FT BELVOIR, VA 22060-5806	ARMY	NCCOSC, NRAD, CODE 754 53560 HULL STREET SAN DIEGO, CA 92152	NAVY
ANTARCTIC SUPPORT ASSOCIATES 61 INVERNESS DRIVE EAST, STE 300 ENGLEWOOD, CO 80112	CONTRACT	NCCOSC RDT&E DIVISION 53570 SILVER GATE AVE RM 1602 W SAN DIEGO, CA 92152-5500	NAVY
ARMY TACMS-BAT SFAE-SML-AB REDSTONE ARSENAL, AL 35898	ARMY	NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY NRL CODE 7421 WASHINGTON, DC 20375-5000	NAVY
ASC/GRB BLDG 558 2590 LOOP RD WEST, RM 210 WRIGHT PATTISON AFB, OH 45433	AIR FORCE	NAVAL RESEARCH LAB NAVAL CENTER FOR SPACE TECH 4555 OVERLOOK AVE, SW WASHINGTON, DC 20375-5320	NAVY
ASC/GRC BLDG 558, RM 016 2590 LOOP ROAD WEST WRIGHT PATTISON AFB, OH 45433-7142	AIR FORCE	NAWC-WPNS CODE: 4KL 300E PT MUGU, CA 93042	NAVY
ASC/LBA BLDG 16, 2275 D STREET, STE 16 WRIGHT PATTISON AFB, OH 45433-7142	AIR FORCE		

ASC/LYB 2145 MONAHAN WAY WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB, OH 45433-7017	AIR FORCE	NIGHT VISION ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIR ATTN: AMSEL-RD-NV-LW-MSB (WATTS) FT BELVOIR, VA 22060	ARMY
ASC/RAKBS 2640 LOOP ROAD WEST, RM 203 WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH 45433-5500	AIR FORCE	NIGHT VISION DIRECTORATE AMSEL RD NV AS VEA 10221 BURBECK RD FT BELVIOIR, VA 22060-5806	ARMY
ASC/RAKBS 2540 LOOP ROAD WEST WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH 45433-7106	AIR FORCE	NISE EAST DET CODE: 614 VILLA RD ST INIGOES, MD 20684-0010	NAVY
ASC/WMRK 102 WEST D AVENUE, STE 300 EGLIN AFB FL 32542-6808	AIR FORCE	NISE EAST 4600 MARRIOT DR NORTH CHARLESTON, SC 29406-6504	NAVY
ASC/VFMS 2300 D ST, BLDG 32 WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB, OH 45433-7249	AIR FORCE	OC-ALC/LADBA 3001 STAFF DR, STE 1AF1/106C TINKER AFB, OK 73145-3020	AIR FORCE
ASC/VXCK 102 WEST D AVE, STE 300 EGLIN AFB, FL 32542-6808	AIR FORCE	OC-ALC/LADCB 3001 STAFF DRIVE, SUITE: 2AB190B TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OK 7345-5320	AIR FORCE
ASC/YC-A/FC IPT 2600 PARAMOUNT PLACE FAIRBORN, OH 45324-6766	AIR FORCE	OF-ALC/LIKM 6050 GUM LANE, BLDG 1215 HAFB, UT 84056-5825	AIR FORCE
ASC YH-2A (RESPONDED BY 9/25/98) 102 WEST D AVE, STE 168 EGLIN AFB, FL 32542	AIR FORCE	OC-ALC/LKM 3001 STAFF DR, STE 1AG110 TINKER AFB, OK 73145-3018	AIR FORCE
ASC/YHW (RESPONDED BY 9/25/98) EGLIN AFB, FL 32542	AIR FORCE	OC-ALC/LKO 3001 STAFF DR , SUITE 1AG110 TINKER AFB, OK 73145-3018	AIR FORCE
ASC OL/YH-3W (RESPONDED BY 9/25/98) BLDG 11 102 WEST D AVE, STE 168 EGLIN AFB, FL 32542-6807	AIR FORCE	OL/ YU 102 WEST D AVE SUITE 168 EGLIN AFB, FL 32542	AIR FORCE
ASC/YTA BLDG 56 2100 MONAHAN WAY WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH 45433-7014	AIR FORCE	OC-ALC/LKO 3002 STAFF DR, STE 1AG110 TINKER AFB, OK 73145-3018	AIR FORCE
ASC OL/YUA (RESPONDED BY 9/25/98) 102 WEST D AVE, STE 168 EGLIN AFB, FL 32542-6807	AIR FORCE	OO-ALC/PK(2) 6082 FIR AVE, BLDG 1232 HILL AFB, UT 84056	AIR FORCE
ASC/VJD BLDG 14 1865 FOURTH ST, STE 1 WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB, OH 45433-7115	AIR FORCE	OO-ALC/TISHC 6137 WARDLEIGH RD HILL AFB, UT 84056-5843	AIR FORCE
ASC/YUT (RESPONDED BY 9/25/98)	AIR FORCE	OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH BLLSTON COMMONS TOWER #1, RM 804	NAVY

102 WEST D AVE, STE 168 EGLIN AFB, FL 32542-6807	AIR FORCE	800 NORTH QUINCY DR ARLINGTON, VA 22217	
ASC/YUP (RESPONDED BY 9/25/98) 102 WEST D AVE, STE 300 EGLIN AFB, FL 32542-6807	AIR FORCE	OTS/SAG 6432 POUND APPLE CT COLUMBIA, MD 21045	CONTRACT
ASC/YV (RESPONDED BY 9/25/98) 104 WEST D AVE EGLIN AFB FL 32542-6807	AIR FORCE	PL/PKOS 2000 WYOMING SE BLDG 20604 KIRTLAND AFB, NM 87117-5606	AIR FORCE
ATCAL/TERRPS 239 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS SQD 705 MEMORIAL DR ST JOSEPH, MO 64503-9307	AIR FORCE	PL/SXP 3550 ABERDEEN AVENUE SE KIRTLAND AFB, NM 87117-5776	AIR FORCE
ASD/YFRA WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB, OH 45433	AIR FORCE	PL/WSM 3550 ABERDEEN SE KIRTLAND AFB, NM 87117	AIR FORCE
910 AW/DOTN 3976 KING GRAVES ROAD YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN RGL APRT ARS, OH 44473-0910	AIR FORCE	PM JOINT STARS SFAE-IEW-JS BLDG 550 FORT MONMOUTH, NJ 07703	ARMY
BAD AIBLING STATION CMR 407, BLDG 325 APO, AE 09098	ARMY	PMSW ATTN: SFAE-IEW-SG, (ARL-344-ML-012) MAIL STOP 5 VINT HILL FARMS STATION WARRENTON, VA 22186-5118	ARMY
56 CES/CEVN 13970 W LIGHTNING ST LUKE AFB, AZ 85309-1149	AIR FORCE	PROGRAM EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR MINE WA NAVY 2531 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY ARLINGTON, VA 22242	
CRUISE MISSILES & JOINT UNMANNED AERIAL VEH NAVY 1213 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY ARLINGTON, VA 22246	AIR FORCE	ROME LABORATORY RL/IRRE 32 HANGAR RD ROME, NY 13441-4114	AIR FORCE
95 CS/SCXF 35 N WOLFE AVE BLDG 3940, RM 156 EDWARDS AFB, CA 90245-5500	AIR FORCE	PM SOLDIER 10401 TOTTEN RD. FT BELVOIR, VA 22060	ARMY
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY MISSILE & SPACE INTELLIGENCE CENTER REDSTONE ARSENAL, AL 35898-5500	DIA	SA-ALC/LAK 375 AIRLIFT DR, STE 1 KELLY AFB, TX 78241-6334	AIR FORCE
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY PROGRAM EXECUTIVE OFFICER; THEATER AIR DEF 2531 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY ARLINGTON, VA 22242-5170	NAVY	SA-ALC/LAK SFAE-C3S-GPS-RMD FORT MONMOUTH, NJ 07703	ARMY
DET 4, 645TH MATERIEL SQD PO BOX 33 ONTARIO, CA 91761-0033	AIR FORCE	SAF/OR 1672 AIR FORCE PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20330-1672	AIR FORCE
DIRECTORATE FOR APPLIED TECH TEST AND SIMULATION	ARMY	SANDIA NATIONAL LABS P O BOX 5800 (RESPONDED BY 9/25/98)	CONTRACT

US ARMY WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, NM 88002		ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87185-1174	
DRAPER LABORATORY INC 555 TECHNOLOGY SQUARE CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139-3563	CONTRACT	SFAE-MD-NMD-EK-K USASSDC, PO BOX 1500 HUNTSVILLE, AL 35807-3801	ARMY
ESC/AWJ 3 EGLIN ST HANSOM AFB, MA 01731-211	AIR FORCE	SM-ALC/PKLT 5039 DUDLEY BLVD MCCLELLAN AFB, CA 95652-1027	AIR FORCE
ESC/ICR AIRBORNE & MOBILE INTEL SYSTEMS HANSOM AFB, MA 01731-1619	AIR FORCE	614 SOPF/CC 747 NEBRASKA AVE, STE A-100 VANDENBERG AFB, CA 93437-6282	AIR FORCE
ESC/TG-3M 11 EGLIN ST HANSOM AFB, MA 01731-2120	AIR FORCE	21 SOPS/MA ONIZUKA AIR STATION 1080 LOCKHEED WAY BOX 046 SUNNYVALE CA 94089-1235	AIR FORCE
ESC/TG3-A 11 EGLIN ST HANSOM AFB, MA 01731-2120	AIR FORCE	SPACE AND JOINT SYSTEMS PROGRAM MGR D-114, RUSSELL OFFICES CANBERRA ACT 2600 AUSTRALIA	ALLIES
ESC/TNN 51 SCHILLING CIRCLE HANSOM AFB, MA 01731-2802	AIR FORCE	SPACE & NAVAL WARFARE SYSTEMS COM. 2451 CRYSTAL DRIVE ARLINGTON, VA 22245-5200	NAVY
ESC/TNT 51 SCHILLING CIRCLE HANSOM AFB, MA 01731-2802	AIR FORCE	SPACE AND NAVAL WARFARE SYSTEMS CTR 53560 HULL ST SAND DIEGO, CA 92152-5001	NAVY
FEDERAL CIVILIAN AGENCY PPS COORDINATOR 501 W FELIX ST FORT WORTH, TX 76115	FEDERAL	SPACE AND NAVAL WARFARE SYSTEMS COM PMA-227 46990 HINKLE CIRCLE UNIT 8	NAVY
FT DETRICK MCHD-PTM-T FREDERICK, MD 21702-5000	ARMY	PATUXENT RIVER, MD 20670-1627	
410 FLTS/DOM PO BOX 901296 PALMDALE, CA 93590-1296	AIR FORCE	STANFORD TELECOM PO BOX 3733 SUNNYVALE, CA 94088-3733	CONTRACT
FT WORTH DIST, CORPS OF ENGINEERS PINEY WOODS PROJECT OFFICE PO DRAWER W JEFFERSON, TX 75657-0660	ARMY	SPAWARSYSCEN 49620 BELUGA ROAD SAN DIEGO, CA 92152-6530	NAVY
HQ AFCA/SYAZ HAMMER ACE 607 PIERCE ST RM 409 SCOTT AFB, IL 62225-5421	AIR FORCE	STERT-TE-E-EM REDSTONE TECHNICAL TEST CENTER REDSTONE ARSENAL, AL 35898-8052	ARMY
HQ 1 CORPS & FT LEWIS PO BOX 339500 FT LEWIS, WA 98433-9500	ARMY	STRATEGIC SYSTEMS PROGRAMS 1931 JEFFERSON DAVIS GWY ARLINGTON, VA 22202-3518	NAVY
		SWC/DOO (ITAC) SPACE WARFARE CENTER M/S 8283 FALCON AFB, CO 80912	AIR FORCE

HQ SWC/DOTT 730 IRWIN AVE, STE 83 FALCON AFB, CO 80912-7383	AIR FORCE	SWC/XRM 730 IRWIN AVE, STE 83 FALCON AFB, CO 80912-7383	AIR FORCE
HQ 412TH TEST WING 306 E. POPSON AVE EDWARDS AFB, CA 93524-6680	AIR FORCE	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT PROGRAM PMA-241 1421 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY ARLINGTON, VA 22243	AIR FORCE
HG US ARMY COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS COMMAND FORT MONMOUTH NJ 07703-5000	ARMY	TANK, AUTOMOTIVE, AND ARMAMENTS COM ARMY WARREN, MI 48397-5000	
HQ US ARMY CECOM RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND ENGINEERING CTR FORT MONMOUTH, NJ 07703-5603	ARMY	TEST & EXPERIMENTATION COMMAND AIRBORNE & SPECIAL OPERATIONS TEST DIR FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA 28307-500	ARMY
HQ USSPACECOM/J60 250 S PETERSON BLVD, STE 116 PETERSON AFB, CO 80914-3050	AIR FORCE	THEATER AIR DEFENSE 2531 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY ARLINGTON, VA 22242-5170	ARMY
INSTRUMENTATION, TARGETS AND THREAT SIMULATORS AMCPM-ITTS-S REDSTONE ARSENAL, AL 35888-7461	ARMY	28TS/TOGA 203 WEST D AVE, STE 400 EGLIN AFB, FL 32542-6867	AIR FORCE
JET PROPULSION LAB MAIL-STOP: 300-243 4800 OAK GROVE DR PASADENA, CA 91109	CONTRACT	46TW/TSS 211 W. EGLIN BLVD, STE 128 EGLIN AFB, FL 32542-5429	AIR FORCE
KEARFOTT GUIDANCE & NAVIGATION CORP 150 TOTOWA ROAD WAYNE, NJ 07474-0946	CONTRACT	UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY TIME SERVICE DEPARTMENT 3450 MASSACHUSETTS AVE , NW WASHINGTON, DC 20392-5420	NAVY
KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE US ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL CSSD-KA-RI APO, AP 96555	ARMY	UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA HAWAII INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICS 2525 CORREA ROAD HONOLULU, HI 96822	CONTRACT
LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LAB PO BOX 808 7000 EAST AVE, MS L-495 LIVERMORE, CA 94551	CONTRACT	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY 1013 NE 40TH ST SEATTLE, WA 98105-6698	CONTRACT
LITTON DATA SYSTEMS 5500 CANOGA AVE WOODLAND HILLS, CA 91367	CONTRACT	US ARMY ARMAMENT RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT & ENGINEERING CENTER SMCAR-FSM-S, BLDG 94 PICATINNY ARSENAL, NJ 07806-5000	ARMY
MARINE CORPS COMBAT DEVELOPMENT COMMAND USMC QUANTICO, VA 22134-5001	USMC	US ARMY ARMAMENT RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT & ENGINEERING CENTER ARD BLDG 95 NORTH PICATINNY ARSENAL, NJ 07806-5000	ARMY
MARINE CORPS PROGRAMS DEPT NAVAL ORDINANCE CENTER PACIFIC DIVISION, FALLBROOK DET 700 AMMUNITION RD FALLBROOK, CA 92028-3187	USMC	US ARMY AVIATION AND TROOP COMMAND FLIGHT CONCEPTS DIVISION	ARMY

MARINE CORPS SYSTEMS COMMAND 2033 BARNETT AVE, STE 315 QUANTICO, VA 22134	USMC	FT EUSTIS, VA 23604 US ARMY AVIATION & TROOP COMMAND ARMY SATFC-KO FT EUSTIS, VA 23604
MARYLAND PROCUREMENT OFFICE 9800 SAVAGE RD FORT GEORGE MEADE, MD 20755-6000	ARMY	US ARMY CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE ARMY COMMAND AMSCB-BDL ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21010-5423
MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND, MIDDLE-ATLANTIC 1966 MORRIS ST NORFOLK, VA 23511-3496	NAVY	US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ARMY BONNEVILLE LOCK AND DAM WES SITE CASCADE LOCKS, OR 97014
MLRS PROJECT OFFICE SFAE-MSL-ML-LO-F REDSTONE ARSENAL, AL 35898	ARMY	US ARMY CERDEC ARMY COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS COMMAND RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & ENGINEERING 10221 BURBECK ROAD, STE 430 FORT BELVOIR, VA 22060-5806
NASA/JOHNSON SPACE CENTER 2102 NASA ROAD 1 HOUSTON, TX 77058-3696	FEDERAL	U S ARMY COMMUNICATION-ELECTRONICS ARMY FORT MONMOUTH, NJ 07703
NASA/JOHNSON SPACE CENTER M/CODE: EG4 2101 NASA RD 1 HOUSTON, TX 77058-3696	FEDERAL	US ARMY GARRISON, ABERDEEN PROVING GR ARMY 2201 ABERDEEN BLVD ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21005-5001
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS SPACE ADMINISTRATION DRYDEN FLIGHT RESEARCH CENTER PO BOX 273 EDWARDS AFB, CA 93523-0273	FEDERAL	U S. ARMY MISSILE COMMAND ARMY AMSMI-RD (RFPI) REDSTONE ARSENAL, AL 35898-5240
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMIN 4301 RICKENBACKER CAUSEWAY MIAMI, FL 33149	FEDERAL	US ARMY MISSILE COMMAND ARMY AMSMI-RD-MG-NC REDSTONE ARSENAL, AL 35898
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY V342 FORT GEORGE MEADE, MD 20755-6000	NSA	US ARMY MISSILE COMMAND SOFTWARE ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE ARMY BLDG 6260 REDSTONE ARSENAL, AL 35898-5260
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY ADV RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS OFFICE FORT GEORGE MEADE, MD 20755-6000	NSA	US ARMY SOLDIER SYSTEMS COMMAND ARMY 10401 TOTTEN RD, STE 121 FORT BELVOIR, VA 22060-5852
NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND 47123 BUSE RD, UNIT #IPT PATUXENT RIVER, MD 20670-1547	NAVY	US ARMY SOLDIER SYSTEMS COMMAND ARMY NATICK RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENG NATICK, MA 01760-5015
NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND 1421 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY ARLINGTON, VA 22243	NAVY	US ARMY SPACE AND MISSILE DEFENSE COM ARMY PO BOX 1500 HUNTSVILLE, AL 35807-3801
NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER AIRCRAFT DIVISION 6000 EAST 21 ST ST INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46219-2189	NAVY	US ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE ARMY PO BOX 1501 HUNTSVILLE, AL 35807-3801
NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER	NAVY	

WEAPONS DIVISION 521 9TH ST POINT MUGU, CA 93042-5001		U S ARMY TANK ARMAMENT COMMAND SFAE-ASM-AB-S WARREN, MI 48397-5000	ARMY
NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER CODE 472130D CHINA LAKE, CA 93555	NAVY	520-328-6202 USASMD/SFAE-SD-STA PO BOX 1500 HUNTSVILLE, AL 358073801	ARMY
NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER CODE 471120D CHINA LAKE, CA 93555-6001	NAVY	US COAST GUARD COMMANDANT G-SEA 2100 2ND ST S W WASHINGTON, DC 20593	FEDERAL
NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER AIRCRAFT DIVISION SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS REQUIREMENTS BR BLDG 8185 VILLA ROAD ST INIGOS, MD 20684-0010	NAVY	USS CYCLONE (PC-1) FPO AE 09566-1960	NAVY
NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER PN DIVISION CODE 472G40D 1 ADMINISTRATION CIRCLE CHINA LAKE, CA 93555-6100	NAVY	USS OAK HILL (LSD-51) FPO AE 09573-1739	NAVY
NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND HQ 47123 BUSE RD, UNIT IPT PATUXENT RIVER, MD 20670-1547	NAVY	WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE ELECTRONIC PROVING GROUND STEW-EPG-ET FT HUACHUCA, AZ 85613-7110	ARMY
NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND 1421 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY ARLINGTON, VA 22243	NAVY	WL/AAWD-1 BLDG 620, STE 16 2241 AVIONICS CIRCLE WRIGHT PATTISON AFB, OH 45433-7318	AIR FORCE
NAVAL COMMAND, CONTROL AND OCEAN SURV NRAD, GPS DIVISION, CODE D31 53560 HULL ST SAN DIEGO, CA 92152-5001	NAVY	WL/MNA 101 W ELGIN BLVD, STE 334 EGLIN AFB, FL 32542-6810	AIR FORCE
NAVAL COMMAND, CONTROL AND OCEAN SURV IN-SERVICE ENGINEERING, EAST COAST DIV (NISE EAST) PO BOX 190022 NORTH CHARLESTON, SC 29419-9022	NAVY	WL/MNAV 101 W EGLIN BLVD, SUITE 334 EGLIN AFB, FL 32542-6810	AIR FORCE
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING SERVICE CENTER 1100 23RD AVE PORT HUENEME, CA 93043-4370	NAVY	WL/MNAG WEAPON FLIGHT MECHANICS DIVISION 101 W EGLIN BLVD, STE 334 EGLIN AFB, FL 32542-6810	AIR FORCE
NAVY ENGINEERING LOGISTICS OFFICE DETEACHMENT PUGET SOUND NAVAL RESEARCH LAB 4555 OVERLOOK AVE SW WASHINGTON, DC 20375-5320	NAVY	WL-MNGI 101 W EGLIN BLVD., SUITE 209 EGLIN AFB, FL 32542-6810	AIR FORCE
		WR-ALC/LJK 270 OCMULGEE COURT ROBINS AFB, GA 31098-1646	AIR FORCE
		WR-ALC/LREA 7503 RD ST WARNER-ROBBINS AFB GA 31098	AIR FORCE

Appendix D. Manufacturers of Global Positioning System Receivers

3S Navigation	Lowrance Electronics Incorporated
Allen Osburne Associates	Magellan Corporation
Apelco Marine Electronics	Magellan System Corporation
Arbiter Systems Incorporated	Northrop Grumman
Ashtech Incorporated	Marinetex
Assurance Technology Corporation	Micrologic Incorporated
Austron Incorporated	Motorola GPS Products
Avionics and Surveillance Group	NavStar Systems Limited
Azimuth Limited	NavSymm Positioning Systems
Ball Efratom Division	Northstar Technologies
Bancomm-Timing Division of Datum Incorporated	NovAtel Incorporated
Bendix King	Odetics Incorporated
Boeing Defense and Space Group	Omnistar
Canadian Marconi Company	Philips Navigation A/S
Centennial Technologies	Premier GPS Incorporated
Commercial Equipment	Pulsesearch Navigation Systems Company
Corvallis Microtechnology Incorporated	Raytheon Defense Systems
Del Norte Technology Incorporated	Raytheon E Systems
Eagle Electronics	Raytheon Marine
Furuno Electric Company Limited	Raytheon TI Systems
Furuno USA Incorporated	Rockwell Collins Incorporated
Garmin Corporation	SCI Systems Incorporated
Geotronics of North America Incorporated	Sercel Incorporated USA
Honeywell	Sercel France
Honeywell Military Avionics Division	SI-TEX Marine Electronics Incorporated
Hopf Elektronik GmbH	Sokkia Corporation
II Morrow Incorporated	Sony Corporation of America
Interphase Technologies	Spectrum Geophysical Instruments
Interstate Electronics Corporation	Stanford Telecommunications
ITT Avionics	Starlink Incorporated
Japan Radio Company Limited	Topcon America Corporation
JcAir	Topcon Europe
Leica AG	Trak Systems Division
Leica Navigation and Positional Division	Trimble Navigation Limited
Leica Incorporated	True Time Incorporated
Litton Systems Incorporated	Universal Avionics Systems Corporation

Appendix E. Report Distribution

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Auditor General, Department of the Navy
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Commander, Space and Missile Systems Center
 System Program Director, Global Positioning System Joint Program Office

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Commander In Chief, U S Special Operations Command

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Director, Defense Information Systems Agency

 Inspector General, Defense Information Systems Agency

 Chief Information Officer, Defense Information Systems Agency

 United Kingdom Liaison Officer, Defense Information Systems Agency

Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

 Inspector General, Defense Intelligence Agency

Director, Defense Special Weapons Agency

Director, National Imagery and Mapping Agency

 Inspector General, National Imagery and Mapping Agency

Director, National Security Agency

 Inspector General, National Security Agency

Inspector General, National Reconnaissance Office

Non-Defense Federal Organizations and Individuals

Office of Management and Budget

 Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs

General Accounting Office

 Defense Information and Financial Management Systems, Accounting and Information
 Management Division

 Technical Information Center, National Security and International Affairs Division

United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation

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Senate Committee on Armed Services

Senate Subcommittee on Acquisition and Technology, Committee on Armed Services

Senate Committee on Government Affairs

Senate Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem

House Committee on Appropriations

House Subcommittee on National Security, Committee on Appropriations

House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight

House Subcommittee on National Security, International Affairs, and Criminal Justice,

 Committee on Government Reform and Oversight

House Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology,

 Committee on Government Reform and Oversight

House Committee on National Security

House Subcommittee on Military Procurement, Committee on National Security

House Committee on Science

House Subcommittee on Technology, Committee on Science

House Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology,
Committee on Science

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Communications, and Intelligence) Comments



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
6000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-6000



December 14, 1998

COMMAND, CONTROL,
COMMUNICATIONS, AND
INTELLIGENCE

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR GENERAL

SUBJECT: Audit Report on Global Positioning System (GPS) Compliance with Year 2000 Requirements (Project No. 8CC-0045)

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on your draft audit report. I concur with your finding that the GPS program office has not completed the inventory and the Year 2000 (Y2K) assessment of all GPS receivers procured directly by DoD organizations, civilian Federal agencies, Defense contractors, and allies. I do not concur with the recommendations in the report, however, because they do not provide effective solutions to achieving the objective of ensuring Y2K compliance of GPS receivers. The attachment provides general comments on the draft report and the reasons for nonconcurring with its recommendations.

Ensuring Y2K compliance of all of our systems is vital to the Department. The visibility that your report brings to this specific GPS issue should in itself help accelerate its timely resolution. As a result of your audit, our Y2K office has tasked the Services through their Y2K organizations to collect and report the information identified in your draft report. Since we are still in the process of gathering and compiling this information, it will be provided to you in a follow-on letter.

Your assistance in achieving our Y2K objectives is greatly appreciated. My point of contact is CAPT Long, my Assistant for GPS, at (703) 607-1122.

Robert M. Nutwell, RADM, USN
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(C3ISR and Space Systems)

Attachment:
As stated



DASD(C3ISR & Space Systems) Comments on
DoD Inspector General Draft Audit Report
Global Positioning System Compliance with Year 2000 Requirements
Project No. 8CC-0045

General Comments:

The list of organizations reported as delinquent in the audit report was composed over several years as waivers were issued, during which time many of them may have been renamed, reorganized, or eliminated. The audit report assumes that all these organizations still exist and are being unresponsive to the letters sent to them. Because of the extended period of time over which the receivers in question were purchased, however, the current existence of both the organizations themselves and the receivers they purchased is unknown.

Corrective Action:

The ASD(C3I) Y2K Office has tasked the Services through their Y2K offices to provide the required information, as the Services should be most knowledgeable regarding the status of their subordinate organizations. This information from the Services will be provided in a follow-on letter.

Comments on DoD IG Recommendations:

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Recommendation 1. Request the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) place GPS-related procurement funds for non-responsive DoD organizations on withhold until they respond to the GPS joint program office on the Y2K compliance status of GPS receivers that have not been validated by the GPS joint program office

Nonconcur. The recommended action is considered to be ineffective in achieving Y2K compliance and likely cannot be implemented. The audit report identifies 155 delinquent DoD organizations. This recommendation would require the Comptroller to identify the funding budgeted by each of these organizations for future procurements of GPS equipment. Since most of the receivers in question have already been procured, some as long as eight years ago, withholding current funding, if any exists, is not considered an effective means of obtaining a response from all the delinquent organizations. Furthermore, except for large block procurements, funding used to procure GPS equipment at the organizational level is not identifiable by the Comptroller as GPS-related funding.

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Recommendation 2. Place a moratorium on GPS-related assistance from DoD to non-responsive civilian Federal agencies, Defense contractors, and allied nations, until they respond to the GPS joint program office on the Y2K compliance status of GPS receivers that have not been validated by the GPS joint program office.

C3I Suspense No 10-074/98

Nonconcur. Implementation of this recommendation is considered to be ineffective, and likely even counterproductive in achieving Y2K compliance. As there are only 18 organizations in this category, they will be contacted directly via telephone. The results will be reported in the follow-on letter.

Recommendation 3. Direct the GPS joint program office, in coordination with the U.S. Coast Guard, to conduct Y2K testing on all GPS receivers not validated by the GPS joint program office.

Nonconcur. This recommendation greatly expands the U.S. Government's GPS Y2K responsibilities to include commercial products, raises questions about potential liabilities, and requires expenditure of DoD resources that currently are not available in the GPS program office. The feasibility, methodology, and required resources to implement this recommendation are being investigated by the ASD(C3I) Y2K Office.

C3I Suspense No 10-074/98

Audit Team Members

This report was prepared by the Contract Management Directorate, Office of the Assistant Inspector General for Auditing, DoD

Paul J. Granetto
Robert M. Murrell
Young J. Jin
Robert E Beets
Awanda L Grimes
Catherine Argubright
Elizabeth Ramos